

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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A Gladiator Succumbs!

The Grim Reaper cuts down Frederic O. MacCartney and Socialism loses one of its best Fighters.

Leavenworth, Mass., May 26th.—Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee: Representative Frederic O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, died last night at Rockland, of pneumonia, after an illness of eleven days. The actual cause of his death was over-work, his activity in the legislative and speaking and working for the Socialist party having hastened a premature death. MacCartney was serving his fourth term as Socialist representative, having been first elected in 1899 and increasing his majority ever since. He never both as a legislative leader and as a lecturer for Socialism had fully developed until he became recognized by the capitalist press and public as a most formidable figure in Massachusetts political life. His popularity with his Social Democratic comrades increased with the time and no longer than he. MacCartney was 39 years of age, and four years ago gave up his church in Rockland to devote his whole time to Socialism. He received the Unitarian minister to the last, and the last public act he performed was the marriage ceremony for National Secretary Mailly at Haverhill on May 16. His death leaves a place vacant in the Socialist party of Massachusetts almost impossible to fill. His sincerity, his love of justice, his devotion to the cause of Socialism, his faith in the working class movement and in the future of the Socialist party, grew stronger with the years. He gave all to the cause and it should remember his devotion and revere his memory forever.

William Mailly.

TO CHRONICLE the death of a leader so prominent, so useful and withal so eminently wholesome, as Comrade Frederic MacCartney is a sad duty indeed. He was typical of the new integrity which Socialism is bringing into legislative and administrative office, the unwavering fidelity of the interests of the real people, the drudges of capitalism. In the Massachusetts legislature he forced the sleek tools of capitalism to pause and listen to him, and the press, even though hostile, had to testify to his sincerity and the force of his position. As an orator, MacCartney ranked high in the Socialist movement, his speech at Indianapolis in 1900, placing Eugene V. Debs in nomination for the presidency of the United States, was a masterly effort and will ever linger in the memories of those fortunate enough to hear it. A scurrilous press, of course, did not give the people of the country the details of a national Socialist nominating convention, but if it had, MacCartney's words on that occasion would have ranked with any of those made at the capitalistic party gatherings of the year, and to unprejudiced minds would have taken rank as a classic.

Comrade MacCartney was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Nov. 2, 1864, the son of A. R. MacCartney, later of Lancaster, Wis. He graduated from Iowa college, in which Prof. Herren was formerly professor of Applied Christianity, and in 1889 entered Audouer theological seminary, graduating in 1893. In the same year he left the Congregational church to become a Unitarian, being appointed assistant minister at the Second church, Boston. Later he became pastor of the Unitarian church at Rockland, Mass., which was to be the scene of his possible political conquests for Socialism at a later day, conquests which turned the staid Plymouth Rock country to the new movement. He was for several years secretary of the Industrial Peace Society. He maintained his pastorate for some time after becoming converted to Socialism, but resigned when it was decided that he should contest the Plymouth district. His later work for the cause is known to our readers. He was a fluent writer and gave his life without reserve to the work of agitation. A brave, unselfish soldier has indeed fallen!

It has been figured out that the amount paid by the government to the railroads to transport the mails is equivalent to the interest of \$20,000 per mile on all the railroads of the country. That is what comes from letting the thrifty capitalist politicians run the government.

The New York state board of arbitration reports that hereafter it will make public investigation in cases where it is not able to effect settlements between capital and labor, holding that public opinion will then shame the side that is in the wrong into a settlement. All right. Labor is only too willing to have the public know the conditions it has to have under.

When the Wisconsin legislature adjourned last week, the legislators threw off all restraint and indulged their thievish capitalist instincts to the extent of carrying off everything they could lay their hands on, only the desks and carpets escaping. Typewriters, books, etc., etc., were carried away in the scramble. Down at the capitol, we are informed, the legislators left town accompanied by numerous drygoods boxes full of the loot. And these, gentlemen, are the fellows that make the laws that you have to bow down to!

A Japanese exchange informs us that the price of rice is greatly increased now that capitalism is reducing the production of that country, and that the price of this country will regulate all other prices EXCEPT WAGES, and articles of luxury. Oh, you can beat capitalism and its ways, are international. Only an international movement of the people can conquer it.

FATHER HAGERTY FLAYS A MILLIONAIRE-WORSHIPPER!

THE REV. DANIEL O'CONNOR A FEW days ago told his congregation in St. Agatha's Church, Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, that "the workingman must depend upon his employer. If he ruins his employer he destroys his own means of living and distresses his wife and children. If we had no rich men, no millionaires, no wealthy corporations, there would be no employment for the workingman, and starvation in a few months would annihilate the human race."

Disraeli's characterization of Kremlin fits the Reverend O'Connor as neatly as a rubber glove fits every crease in the knuckles of a surgeon: "Mr. Kremlin was distinguished for ignorance; for he had only one idea, and that was wrong." Father O'Connor has only one idea, which he holds in common with Parry and the National Economic League, and that is so wrong that all the sophists of Greece could not twist it into the remotest semblance of right.

Follow this wrong in all its crooked windings and we must conclude that, if we had no millionaires, the busy little bee would be stricken by a paralysis of inactivity and, in default of Morgans and Vanderbilts, would forevermore cease the storing away of succulent honey to tantalize the papillae of men's tongues. A vast lock-out would be proclaimed in Nature's

workshops. The enormous output of oxygen and carbon, of sulphates, chlorides and phosphates would stop short. Millions of infusoria would find no more floating food-particles for their tiny cilia to draw into the mouth and accumulate in the ciliary vortices at the bottom of the oesophagus. Wheat and corn, fruit and vegetable would no longer receive their daily supply of chlorophyll from the laboratories of the soil, and earth's verdure would disappear in one wide Sahara of death. The plough-share would cut mere sand in endless mockery of all things which erstwhile grew green and fragrant from the moist under earth. The clouds would no more bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers.

From the seas and streams; Nor bear light shade for the leaves when laid In their noonday dreams."

If the wealthy corporations which derive their wealth from the labor of the workingman should be wiped out, the great deposits of coal in Pennsylvania together with all the iron, copper, and lead would quickly fade into that mysterious Nirvana where the woodbine twineth. If the stock manipulators of Wall Street should desert the marts of exploitation, the countless flocks of sheep upon our Western ranges would forthwith become as bare of wool as a Mexican hairless dog. The humble potatoe and the haughty cucumber, like Dead Sea fruit, would turn to ashes on the lip if the American Tobacco Trust

should withdraw from this continent; and the gentlest zephyrs which come shyly forth from the Pines with balm for stilled lungs would change into deadly winds carrying the Bubonic Plague into every workingman's home, if the National Biscuit Company should cease to rob labor of four-fifths of the product of its toil. Without millionaires, all fertility would end in bird and beast and grain; and this poor old globe, deprived of Baer's divine piloting, would become

"A pathless comet, and a curse The menace of the universe; Still rolling on with innate force, Without a sphere, without a course, A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky!"

Without millionaires, the Gospel might again be preached in all its pristine purity and simple workingmen, like the Christ and his Apostles, might have an opportunity to proclaim their dangerous doctrines of the brotherhood of man. If we did not have millionaires and wealthy corporations to seal the lips of priests with gold and to buy their silence with railroad passes and rides in sumptuous private cars, there is a dangerous likelihood that many pulpits would resound with the thunders of St. James' Epistle: "Go to now, ye rich, weep and howl in your miseries, which shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted; and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be for a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire.

You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which by fraud have been kept back by you, rich; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

If the Standard Oil Co. should dissolve and the Rockefellers and Flaglers be reduced to the ranks of toil, all the oil wells would stop flowing and the tanks break into a powdery oxide of iron scattering along the deserted highways of a forgotten civilization. If the workingman ruins his employer, fire will burn no more and steam and electricity fail to be generated in all the land. If the workingman refuses, in overwhelming force at the ballot box, to give the bulk of the product of his labor to finance monkey dinners at Newport, build million-dollar palaces for a few gilded prostitutes on Fifth Avenue and buy syphilitic dukes for the daughters of his employer, starvation will annihilate the human race in a few months.

Verily, a Saul had arisen among the prophets; an O'Connor hath nated the Gordian knot of the world's production! Away with Marx, Engels and Bebel! To the lowest pit of Sheol with those who dare question the divine and everlasting function of the millionaire! Upon heretics like St. James, St. Ambrose, St. John Chrysostom, St. George the Great and all who condemn the sacred system of profit-making! Let the Church in Philadelphia put on sack-cloth and

ashes: for lo! this modern Jonah is sent to warn the faithful that when Socialism comes there will be no employment for the workingmen and starvation will in a few months annihilate the human race.

If the perpetuity of the race depends upon the continuance of millionaires and wealthy corporations, and upon the bounty of employers, there is no reason why the workingmen of Father O'Connor's parish should pay pent-up or contribute to the Christmas and Easter collection or purchase bazaar tickets. This, manifestly, is the duty of the millionaire. All the union men of his parish ought to refer him to their employers whenever he calls upon them for church contributions.

He is serving the interests of the Capitalist class and preaching the gospel of Mammon: let him get his support from the millionaire and not from the working class. If every class-conscious workingman in this country would absolutely refuse to contribute a penny to the support of the priests and ministers who preach against the interests of the working class, there would be fewer O'Connors, Shermans, and Hillises. As a matter of fact, the majority of the churches are kept up by the workingmen rather than by the capitalists. A little systematic boycotting, with special reference to material supplies, will have quite a Marxian effect in stimulating study along Socialist lines on the part of these churchmen.

Thos. J. Hagerty.
Van Buren, Ark., May 17.

\$5 an acre it would have had the nice little sum of \$15,000,000, with which to build its own railway. Capitalistic financing is a thing hard to comprehend by ordinary intellects, you know!

Here is the old style trade unionist method, according to the American Labor Union Journal: "Work together, strike together, starve together, and vote against each other!" That's about it.

An Alabama man has been arrested for keeping negroes in servitude. He worked them during the day and locked them up at night. That's awful, eh? Locked up at night. You never heard of white people being locked up to servitude, did you? No, the white slave pens called factories and mills never lock their workers in, do they? The government might interfere, you know!

Perhaps it is true that we Socialists are somewhat fanatical. Fanaticism when not too extreme is needed to win great causes. We are certainly not ashamed of the fact that we can not be corrupted, or turned aside from our purpose by the temptations of the world's and its devils.

"Neither the labor agitators, the 'proletariats,' the ecclesiastics, those who are seeking to arrange arbitration meetings, nor the press have any idea of the tremendous movement that is under way among all classes of employers all over this country."

This is what Parry said to the reporters in New York, the other day, where his organization was holding an executive meeting. That Parry is a loud-mouthed ignoramus is again shown by his "proletariats," a coinage that even an ordinary workman could tell him is monstrous.

A Kansas insane asylum has installed the "water cure" form of discipline; but then Kansas is Freddie Finston's state, we believe.

Are you getting a bundle each week? If not, what's your excuse?

A Millionaire Lumberman brought to Book in Minneapolis.—He even Claimed the Indians were Socialists!

Minneapolis Socialists are in their brother over a debate held last week in which Comrade Carl D. Thompson demolished the argument of the millionaire lumberman, Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker knew a thing or two about economics and political economy, and made an address recently before the ministers who highly approved his views, according to reports.

He certain the reason to abandon the Socialists is to hear the truth in authority," says Mr. Holman of Minneapolis, which he sends to Mr. Walker to de-

liver the address before our local organization, and to our astonishment he gladly consented. We then arranged to have Comrade Carl D. Thompson present. On account of the prominence of Mr. Walker, the daily press gave us good announcements and our hall was crowded to the doors. After telling how the Indians had tried Socialism and made a failure of it, and how the laborer was better off than he ever was, and what a hard time the capitalists were having, etc., all of which the audience took as a good joke, Comrade Thompson replied in a masterful oration that carried the crowd by storm. The misconceptions and fallacies of Mr. Walker were shown with clearness

and logic, and the economic truths of Socialism were represented with telling effect. After the close Mr. Walker was given thanks for his attempt, and indeed all Socialists everywhere should feel indebted to him as he had done more for the cause than any Socialist could have done."

"The capitalist press of St. Paul and Minneapolis contained detailed reports of the meeting, besides editorials. Never before has Socialism got such a thorough advertising in this state. If more of the capitalists will follow Mr. Walker's example, the coming of the Cooperative Commonwealth would be materially quickened."

"Under the heading, in big type,

"Capitalist meets Socialist," the Minneapolis Times gives a report of the encounter, from which we make the following excerpts:

"T. B. Walker, the Minneapolis lumberman, yesterday addressed the Socialists upon the subject of the 'Impracticality of Socialism.' At the conclusion of his address Rev. Carl D. Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., replied: 'He said it was the first time he had ever heard a capitalist speak before a body of Socialists and paid tribute to the sincerity of Mr. Walker.'

"Mr. Walker's arguments were to the effect that Socialism was impractical inasmuch as it prevented individualism. He pointed to the Indians who maintained tribal relations as an example of the results of Socialism. Socialist colonies and communities had always proved failures. Mr. Thompson asserted that Socialism was nothing of the sort. He denied that it was impractical,

and asserted that the so-called communistic colonies had failed in the same way as some Socialistic association.

Mr. Walker said in part:

"Socialism among the Indians. Socialistic views of society have existed among men from the earliest ages. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of common ownership and equal distribution of all natural or industrial products. The practice of Socialism is found fully in practice or as much so as it can be put to practice among the Indians."

"In those nations where the greatest individualism exists and the greatest fortunes are found, both the industrial and social production is greatest. An immensely larger output is distributed, not amongst the wealthy few, but amongst the mass of the people. Socialism is a possibility only in theory. In practice, so far as it has ever been tried, it is an inter and absolute failure. He held that the great holdings of the

wealthiest men in the commonwealth were only really clerks.

Mr. Walker then arrived at the conclusion that wages and salaries received over 90 per cent of the production and that the great mass of all that was produced is annually distributed between all classes of people.

THOMPSON'S REPLY.

In replying to Mr. Walker, Mr. Thompson said most of the objections arose from a misapprehension of the Socialistic position, which he defined as follows:

The collective ownership of the greater material means of production and distribution:

The co-operation and systematic arrangement and operation of the economic and industrial life.

The democratic control and operation of industry.

Private property in personal income.

An independent political party dis-

tinct from all capitalistic parties to capture the powers of government in order to put the above principle into operation.

He said it was a notorious fact that the steady and rapid concentration of capital in the hands of the few proves that the capitalistic class is getting more than its due share. Concerning he said:

Recent widely circulated reports showed the steel trust dividends for a single year to have been \$112,000,000; of the meat trust, \$110,000,000; oil trust, millions more, etc. How can you ask us to believe that this capitalist class is not getting enormous unearned income when every day before our eyes is flaunted the spectacle of wanton wealth, luxurious ease and even in extreme cases, disgusting extravagance?

Meanwhile the average wages, according to government reports, for the

(Continued on page 4)

SOCIALISM SHOULD ATTRACT SINGLE TAXERS—WHERE HENRY GEORGE STOOD.

"Nothing is more obvious" he says, "than that a union of railroading with the other functions of government is inevitable" (P. 247). And, "even if it were possible, WHICH MAY WELL BE DOUBTED, to have railways maintained by the state, leaving the furnishing of trains to private enterprise, it would be still a most serious matter." "All I have said of railroads applies to the telegraph, telephone, gas, water, heat, electricity—in short, all businesses which are in their nature monopolies."

A careful consideration of these quotations reveals a remarkable extent of common ground between the Socialist and the single tax philosophy.

It should be recognized by both and taken advantage of.

III. Henry George saw the evolution of society towards Socialism and predicted its coming.

His followers now should realize that since George's time this evolution has been very rapid and they ought to see the logic of events which he did not have to guide him.

Years ago George wrote these words: "THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT IS UNMISTAKABLY TOWARDS SOC. ALISM, tho' I dislike to use a word to which such various and vague meanings are attached." (Social Problems, p. 261). And in Progress and Poverty (book VIII, ch. IV, pp. 453-454) he describes the ideal he hoped his system would reach in terms that are more Socialistic even than those of Socialists, reminding one of the utopian passages of Bellamy. He concludes with this statement: "We should reach the ideal of the Socialist, but not through government repression."

IV. POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT. So far attention has been called to the points of agreement between the Socialist and single tax philosophy. And I submit that these are the more vital points and that upon these there is essential agreement.

There are also points of disagreement. A brief discussion of these will show: (1) That they are not the most essential points in the philosophy of either party; (2) that they are due to a mutual misunderstanding or a lack of complete knowledge and, I believe, (3) that these differences are not irreconcilable.

(1) George very evidently did not fully understand and appreciate the Socialist philosophy. When, for example, he refers to Socialism as a repressive power and dismisses it as tyrannical and leading back to barbarism, he is evidently unaware of the fact that exactly what he sets forth as an ideal form of government is also exactly the ideal of the Socialists. When he says: "Government would change its character and would become the agency by which the common operative society. It would become merely the reform that transcends all others, and by the side of which all others are as nothing, is the first and foremost plank of the Socialist party. Upon other points the disagreement is either only partial or due to lack of understanding.

The Socialist party is a world party with its organization in every civilized nation. It cast 300,000 votes in the last election and has now marshaled the forces that make its triumph a possibility within the next few years.

Meanwhile the Democratic party, which the single-taxers have supported because they hoped to secure their measures through it, has been overwhelmingly defeated; and what is still worse, has nowhere given the slightest indication of offering the single taxers anything. Its radical candidates are often defeated by the bolting vote of its own members, and in Colorado the Bucklin bill was openly opposed in platform, press and public speech by many of the Democratic party.

Thus the party is hopelessly divided and unquestionably in the power of reactionary plutocratic interests. There can be no possible hope for the true single-taxer in that direction.

What then can be clearer than the duty of those who love the memory and the noble ideals of Henry George?

You want the resources of nature rescued from the grip of private monopolists; you want the common ownership of all natural monopolies; you want democracy; you want a co-operative commonwealth. So do we. Will you not join the Socialist party in its world struggle and help us win the ideals you cherish?

Or will you still cling to an effete political party and permit an intellectual prida to chain you to the interests of a rotten plutocracy in the very presence of the master opportunity for a cosmic struggle for justice and human liberty?

We Socialists want justice. Are you with us or against us?

(Republished by Request.)

Carl D. Thompson.

but we will send three for 25 cents. Come to think of it, you might need eight of it just now, because of the activity of some of our friends, and so will send eight of them postpaid for 50 cents, if you hurry.

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and that they were not friendly and that they actually opposed each other. To me it seemed that Socialism was not at all inconsistent with the teachings of Henry George. But I was told by both Socialists and single-taxers that this was due to the fact that I did not understand the subject. Between Socialism and the single tax there is a great deal.

I finally gave up the idea of any possible harmony between these two schools of thought and accepted the battle, never quite convinced, however, that the contention was either necessary or right. And now, after a more thorough reading of the philosophy of both Marx and George, it seems more than ever that after all the two ideas may not be inconsistent with each other.

And more than ever it seems to me the antagonism and hostility of Socialists and single-taxers is due to a pride of intellect and to an economic dogmatism more than to an irreconcilable difference of principles.

And this article is written for the purpose of showing for points of agreement and disagreement and to emphasize especially the fact that the Socialist and the single-taxer agree entirely with the one, all important contention of the single tax, and that the only matter that keeps the single-taxer from becoming a Socialist are matters of relatively unimportant details.

I. Socialism and the single tax both stand for the common control of the single-taxer. This is of transcendent importance. But it is no less true that the Socialist and every Socialist platform and every Socialist writer or speaker urges this demand with unceasing energy. Upon this point we are in entire agreement.

It is the Socialist will urge that the common ownership of land is not enough. But let us for once give full weight to the fact that both want it. We Socialists agree absolutely with such words of Henry George as these: "We must make land common property." (Progress and Poverty, book 6, p. 245.) "If chattel slavery be unjust then is private property in land unjust." (ibid., p. 245.) "There is no escape from it. If we would save the republic we must make land common property." (Social Problems, p. 276. See also p. 279.)

Indeed nearly everything Henry George did and everything he wrote was for the purpose of establishing this demand. The Socialists do the same.

II. Socialists and single-taxers both agree that the common ownership of land is not enough. It is only the narrowness of intensity that prevents either side from seeing this.

Sometimes, perhaps, a single-taxer will insist that all he wants is the single tax and that gives the Socialist ground for attack. But both should get the point of the greater minds in their movement.

Henry George not only recognized that the common ownership of land was not enough, but distinctly stated the fact. "Let me not be misunderstood," he says. "I do not say that in the recognition of the equal right of each human being to the natural elements lies the solution of all social problems. I fully realize the fact that after we do this, much will remain to do. WE MIGHT RECOGNIZE THE EQUAL RIGHT TO LAND AND YET TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION BE CONTINUED." (Social Problems, p. 273.)

This is exactly the contention of the Socialist. George concedes the necessity of other reforms besides that of common ownership of land but urges that this is established no other reform will avail. The point to emphasize that George himself insisted that the single tax would not suffice. (See also Social Problems, p. 198.)

Indeed the single-tax platform concedes this and declares for the common ownership of public utilities. It reads as follows: "It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for transportation, transmission of intelligence, and all ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways." (See Single Tax Platform quoted in "Shortest Road to the Single Tax," p. 224.)

Some single-taxers, it is true, interpret this to mean public ownership, but not the public operation of these utilities.

Henry George, however, thought differently, and here again agrees with the Socialist. He says: "We never can enjoy the full benefits of the railroad until we make it public property, MANAGED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS in the public interests." (Social Problems, p. 257.) And again: "The same reasons that render it necessary for the state to make and maintain common roads apply with even greater force to the building AND OPERATING of railroads." (Ibid., p. 224.)

Speaking in Carnegie Hall, New York, recently, at the annual benefit of the St. Andrew coffee stands, on the subject of centralization of capital and the inequality of conditions among men in relation to wealth, Dr. Madison C. Peters said:

Until God makes all people's brains alike so long will there be rich and poor in human society. The leveling process would take away the stimulus to individual accumulation, and therefore the capital of a community could not grow, but would be diminished and every man's share lessened; but, in spite of these facts, individuals among us are becoming too rich and others getting too poor.

Concentration of wealth exists today in forms which are perilous to American institutions. De Tocqueville warned us more than a century ago that the greatest peril in America would arise from plutocracy.

It is true that nearly one-half of the families of the United States own the real estate they occupy, but it is also true that seven-eighths of the families own but one-eighth of the wealth of the nation. Twenty-five thousand men own more than the other 77,000,000 people put together.

Just prior to the fall of the Roman empire the entire wealth was in the hands of 1,000 men. How long will it be if our present ratio be maintained ere a few hundred men will own all the wealth of the country?

Twenty men in this country have in their power, by reason of the wealth they control, to arrive at an understanding and any day they should so choose could stop every wheel of commerce from revolving, block every avenue of trade and strike dumb every electric key.

No sensible man ought to object to an industrial system which allows a man by his genius and industry to make all the money he can. But we do protest against accumulation by illegal methods of robbery by which a few steal what the billions earn.

Look at Our Book List.

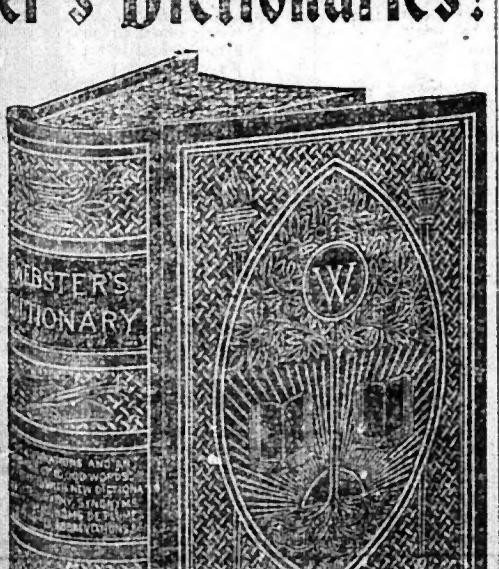
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Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melme, Secy. and Treas.; Seymour Stedman, John Doerfler, Sr., Theo. Burmeister, Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob Winnen.

FREDERIC HEATH,

EDITOR

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.



What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of all children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

Henry George and Socialism.

Comrade E. D. Northrup of Buffalo, gave the following interesting information:

"In 1884 Henry George, in a visit hours long, confessed to me that he was a Socialist, and explained to me tersely his Socialism, to wit: 'Whenever any enterprise gets too big for one man to conduct it, it should be socialized!', and he added: 'It should come about in that way, beginning with the greatest, now the momentous land question; then the transportation question, and so on.'"

Henry George's statement that he was a Socialist, of course, is interesting, but how about the other one, that the land should be socialized first? Is the land, in this country especially, so concentrated in ownership as to be ready (possible) for socialization? Statistics do not show it.

Socialism will doubtless come along the lines of least resistance. That is, those things will be first taken over in which the number dispossessed from ownership will be comparatively small. The coal mines are ready for it, so are the railroads, and the trustified industries certainly are. It would be easy to take over the shoe-making industry as it is today, but it would have been much more difficult, if not impossible, years ago when it was not concentrated into factories, but represented innumerable little cobbler shops scattered all over the country.

Were the land in this country owned by only a few rich cormorants, as in England, for instance, the people collectively might take possession—though not for the "Socialistic" purpose of again letting it out under a Single Tax that rich people would be best able to pay? Statistics show that concentration in land is not going on, but that the tendency is rather the other way.

Henry George's heart was in the right place, but he did not seem to realize that the capitalistic ownership of the tools and forces of production was the thing that brought misery on the people, rather than the private ownership of the land, which even today in some places is a drug in the market.

We are going to give our readers some information shortly about the stockholders in the Herald company that will surprise them. It will show them that the paper is really owned by the comrades—that is, those who always put their shoulders to the wheel in various parts of the country. It has been our ambition to have the ownership as diverse as possible so as to be representative, and in this we have been successful. The number of shares held by labor unions is especially gratifying, for it shows that when once they are convinced that a fight is a righteous one and that it is being engaged in by men who do not only have personal ends to serve, but who are active because of the opportunity to sacrifice, that they are at once enlisted in the work. It brings into the management of the paper a class of men who know and feel the curse of capitalism and have the courage to fight against it. The Herald is not published to make money, indeed, no paper of its size published at such a low subscription price, can make money and pay the highest union wages for its mechanical work, let alone paying the paper four prices for paper. And even the fact that a good deal of the head work on the paper is volunteered, will not put it in the paying column until its circulation can be greatly increased over its present flourishing state. When the day comes that the paper pays dividends the cause will have only reason to rejoice, for the money will go to men who are so thoroughly heart and soul in the cause that they are sure to expend it again for the good of the cause. A share of stock costs \$5.00.

The Herald Forum.

The Jew in the Competitive System.

Milwaukee, May 18.—Editor Social Democratic Herald: In a competitive system it is natural that the contending elements of commerce are antagonistic to each other. The shrewdest [and the luckiest!] men in the business world usually succeed and this gives rise to envy and hatred on the part of those less fortunate.

If there is any nationality that has adapted to a competitive system, it is the Jew. (But the existence of ghettos shows that in spite of adaptability the Jew is also a victim of the competitive struggle. Ed: Herald.) For centuries Christian prejudice has pursued them and they have been treated as outcasts wherever they have attempted to gain a foothold. In spite of the radical prejudice, their keen insight into human nature has given to them a prominent place in the world's commerce. This has not diminished the outrages that have been committed against this race. In spite of every effort to crush them, they are becoming more prosperous. Their innate dignity and independence is to be envied by the great multitude who plod and toil and struggle for wages that do little more than keep them from starvation and exposure to the destructive elements of nature. The typical Jew is not seen driving a coach for some bloated parasite, he does not wear a white uniform and push the road scraper, he does not dig sewers, he is not attracted by the stench of tanneries or by the dust of factories; his occupation is an individual one. He does not want to be owned, he does not sell himself for a dollar or two a day, and he does not care to implore the mercy of a boss. This makes most people hate the Jew. Most people are slaves, and they think any person that does not live as they do is wrong and that they have a grievance against him.

Recent outrages in Russia have been so horrible that the whole Christian world has been shocked by what Christian people have done before the eyes of the Russian soldiers. Books that tend to enlighten men are still forbidden.

Social Rewards under the Capitalist System!



A life of hard toil did not prevent this woman from landing in the poor house when she became old and infirm. This is her reward for being industrious. And the world looks down on her for her Poverty!

What a Wonderful Arrangement for the Human Family!

A life of indolent, pleasure-seeking ease did not make this woman poor, but on the contrary, she is richer now than ever! She lives in a Palace, travels abroad and GIVES CHARITY (!), and a factory full of wage-slaves, in which her capital is invested, keeps adding to her wealth!

The press, which in other countries is the tool of commercialism, is there the subduced tool of corrupt sovereign power. All the agencies which tend to enlighten and dignify men are crushed by imperial decrees. Socialism is a forbidden doctrine there. Russia is civilized in name only. Socialism, which is shedding light into Germany and outshining all the imperial splendor of divine rights, is just beginning to send its rays into wild and uncivilized Russia.

Not until Socialism has been inaugurate into the larger and more

powerful countries of the world, not until the hands of labor have snatched from the hands of despotism its cruel scepter, not until the hand of toil has throttled the hideous monster of industrial greed, will the so-called Christian countries become civilized. Under Socialism the surplus products of our fields and factories, which now represent the unpaid labor of the producing masses, will not be looking for larger markets. The filthy hand of exploitation will not look for new lands and new victims and soil the pages of history

with the bloodstains of thousands and millions in the name of civilization and Christianity. When the state has freed itself from the bestridden hand of commercialism, it can and dare defend the innocent world over. When a country has established a record of honesty and fair-dealing it can justly and without embarrassment crush the tyrants who now helplessly trample upon the rights of men and rob them of the most sacred heritage of nature.

Hilbert Liss.

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Hilbert Liss.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political class, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to seize governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and act for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Ten Weeks, Ten Cents.

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What We Social Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mall of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectless, physical and social inferiority, political subservience, and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political class, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

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Attitude toward Trade Unions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the national committee of the Socialist party at the annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1901:

The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best served by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strife within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

Anti-Fusion Resolutions.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, all "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Independent Labor" parties, have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, at the present stage of

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State St., SECOND FLOOR
M.F.T.C. The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 318 Fourth Street, second floor. '88

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HAROLD HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St.
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WITNESSES.—Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Building Trade Section meets third and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Tuesdays, at headquarters.

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ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretary of unions are urged to help to keep the following directory corrected to date.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 205—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 720 Chestnut St. Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 720 7th ave.

Architectural Iron and Wire Workers' Union No. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State St. Rich. Strasser, Secy., 1012 Lloyd St.

Automobile Glass Workers' Union No. 20—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State St. Chas. Hempel, Secy., 971 15th St.

Boat and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at 210 Walnut & 3rd Sts. Al. Zuidorf, Secy., 521 Cedar St., Flat No. 5.

Boat and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut Sts. Jas. Roberts, Secy., Leigh House.

Box Makers and Sawyers' Union No. 3—Chas. Raasch, 930 9th St.

Brass Moulder's Union No. 141—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Lipp's Hall, northwest corner Third and Prairie streets. Jas. A. Breke, Secy., 432 Maple St.

Bench Moulder's Union No. 121—Meets first and third Thursdays at Bruegger's Hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, Secy.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets first and third Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut St. Otto Schultz, Secy., 558 Twelfth street.

Brewery Malsters' Union No. 80—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Walnut & 3rd Sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut St.

Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine & 12th Sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut St.

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sun-day at Sixth & Chestnut Sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut St.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 413 East Water St. Frank Rathke, Secy., 413 East Water St.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth Sts. Mart. Strassburg, Secy., 893 Holton St.

Building Laborers' Union No. 3—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut St. Chas. Dietrich, Secy., 657 12th St.

Building Trades Council—John Schweiger, Secy., 505 15th St.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 4th & E. P. Dietz, Secy., 500 29th street.

Cap Workers' Union No. 9357—Sam Braun, Secy., 671 11th St.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Sam Braun, Secy., 9 W. North Ave.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State St. Wm. Burmeister, Secy., 1387 5th St.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. Chas. Scherer, Secy., 534 Lapham St.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets every Monday at 602 Chestnut St. Emil Holl, Secy., 2628 Cherry St.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 7th and Walnut Sts. Louis Munberg, Secy., 471 22nd street.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. cor. Mineral and Fourth avenue. Chas. Scherer, Secy., 534 Lapham St.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 225 Chestnut St. John Qualman, Secy., 674 6th St.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut St. Chas. Draeger, Secy., 1100 1st St.

Cone Makers' Union No. 47—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth aves. Wm. Bohl, Secy., 323 Walker St.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut St. R. Lambrecht, Secy., 2628 Fond du Lac Ave.

Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac Ave. Newton Peters, Secy., 706 North Ave.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Sunday at 318 State St. N. H. Stroes, Secy., 1304 6th St.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Dill J. Barrett, Secy., 216 6th St.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Nick Dalinden, Secy., 839 36th St.

Flour and Cereal Mill Workers' Union No. 42—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 700 3rd St. H. N. Goyke, Secy., 624 Walker St.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th St. F. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State St. F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State St.

Feeders and Job Preachers Union No. 27—Meets first Friday of each month at 3rd and State Sts. Wm. Tesch, Secy., 964 Greenfield Ave.

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TOWN TOPICS

BY THE

TOWN CRIER

Local interest among the workers the past week has centered in the strike of the Tanners' union, by which some 3,000 men quit their work and left the nine big tanneries at a standstill, for the first time in many years. The employing tanners were surprised at the completeness of the organization that has been going on the past half year. For ten years they had been overawing the men so as to keep them from organizing, and as a result were able to keep wages down to a pitifully low rate. This enabled them to under-compete in the market, much to the annoyance of the eastern tanneries.

The Milwaukee tanners have lived ten years of hell, in order that the tanner proprietors might rear up great fortunes out of their industry, and the proprietors supposed the same evil influence could be kept up over the men forever. But the time comes when man, like the worm, will turn.

These tanners have been slaving away long hours from week end to week end, while the rise in the cost of living has been cutting into them

WATCHES! WATCHES!

OUR SPECIALTY.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

August H. Stecher
.....JEWELER.....
Corner Third & State St.

ROBERT BUECH.
Lincoln Avenue Barrel House,
945 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave.,
Fine Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. **MILWAUKEE**
Telephone No. 335 South.

ZAHN & STROESSER
...Tailors...
316 STATE STREET,
Four doors west of Third St.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MONEY TO LOAN at 4, 4½ and 5%.
REAL ESTATE BARGAINS of all kinds
for sale, on easy terms.
B. H. HELMING, Jr.
68 Cawker Building,
N. E. COR. WELLS & WEST WATER STS.

SHOES! SHOES!
Buy Shoes direct from Manufacturer at
Wholesale Prices.
Men's Hand-made Union Stamp Kangaroo
Calf Shoes \$1.50 and \$1.75.
H. LEMAY. 500 Eleventh Street.

L. SACHS,
THE JEWELER,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
and Optical Goods.

Eyes examined free. All work is guaranteed in every respect.

418 NATIONAL AVENUE,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

C. KASDORF.
DEALER IN
DELICACIES
AND ALL KINDS OF
Smoked Meats and Sauces, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco.
8711 Fond du Lac Avenue,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

O. R. PIEPER
WHOLESALE-RETAIL

"Good Things To Eat"

302-304 WEST WATER ST.

Get Our Complete Price List.

WHERE TO EAT.

LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL

3c.

LUNCH ROOM

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices.

OUR MOTTO:

CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.

J. H. CAMPBELL,
420 EAST WATER ST. Manager.

John Leuenberger,

DEALER IN

Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

No. 45 Judson Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Store closed Sundays.

Make Boots and Shoes in all Styles to order.

BORCHARDT BROS.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.

347-349 Grove St., Milwaukee.

Phone 829-8295.

more and more. While the devils of poverty have been tweaking their noses and pinching their stomachs they have had their patience turned to exasperation by the sight of the riotous luxury of their exploiters. And now that they are asking a slight increase and better hours the exploiters cry out that they propose to "run their own business" as they please! It is nobody's business if they exploit their workers to the bone, of course!

The men gave the firms their ultimatum last Sunday, demanding a nine hour day at the old pay, with an hour less on Saturdays, and a 10-cent raise for piece-work (the cost of living has increased over 30 per cent, but the tanners are modest in their demands), and the employment of nine but union men. The foxy employers then asked for three days' time. That would enable them to get the skins out of the lime vats, so they could shut down without loss from that quarter. But the men were wise. That trick was played on them in the strike they lost in 1892, and so this time they refused the three days asked for.

The tannery bosses are an impudent lot. They believe in organization all right for themselves, but when the men organize it is wrong!

The Herald will be pleased to turn over to the strikers any donations that sympathizers may find moved to make to cheer the boys on.

The fight of labor against the Los Angeles Times is gaining ground. Two more big advertisers pulled out last week.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home avenue. Ole Olson, 790 Forest Home avenue, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1829 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

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SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' hall, Kinsicklinne and Potter avenues. Edw. Behlendorf, Secretary, 230 Burrell street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, corner of Greenwich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Cramer street.

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POLISH BRANCH meets first and third Sundays, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Bonzel's hall, 777 Seventh avenue

But the tannery proprietors profess surprise that the men want more, and say smilingly that some of them even make as much as \$10 a week! Merciful heavens, what sort of a standard of citizenship is this! Is this the measure of prosperity the worker is always to enjoy? Is this a living wage in these days of robber prices? Is this a free man's reward for ten hours daily in a stinking tannery vat—is this Labor's share in the alleged partnership between capital and labor?

The tannery workers deserve your sympathy in their strike—and more! See that they get it.

Low Rates for the Picnic
Western Passenger Association, Chicago, May 26, 1903.

Annual Picnic Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis., July 10, 1903.

Mr. H. W. Bistorius, Milwaukee, Wis.: Referring to your favor of the 22nd inst., and previous correspondence regarding reduced rates account above named occasion.

After careful consideration our lines have consented to make the following arrangement, which we trust will be satisfactory, viz:

Open rate of fare and one-third for the round trip from points in Wisconsin, from which the local one way rate in Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less; excursion tickets to be sold on July 18th and 19th, good to return leaving Milwaukee until and including July 20th, 1903.

Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

Respectfully,
F. E. MacLeod, Chairman.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Market street. Richard L. Schmidt, 826 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m. at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Thomas Reynolds, 432 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 504 Fourth street. F. Ramsthal, 709 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, Third floor, 416 Milwaukee, corner of W. H. Stasz, 503 Broadway, secretary.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m. at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. John Knudson, Secretary, 434 Fifth avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 1315 Kneeland street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 345 Ninth st.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 447 Ninth st.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday at Kroskag's hall, corner Ninth and Avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth Avenue, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 667 Kinnickinnic Avenue. George Russell, Sec'y, 668 First ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 324 Clark street. Fred. Baenger, 263 Buffum street, Secretary.

On Thursday there was a mix-up at the Gallum tannery and some broken bones. A. F. Gallum and his son, Arthur, early in the morning were leading a non-union man to the plant when some of the strikers appeared in the man not to work. Arthur Gallum therupon hit one of the strikers on the back of the head with a club, and a riot followed in which the elder Gallum flourished a revolver! The capitalist Evening Wisconsin, eager to work up public sentiment against the strikers, came out with an extra with the heading: "Moh Violence at Gallum's Tannery. A. F. Gallum and His Son set upon by a Large Crowd of Strikers!" And the Wisconsin is wont to warn people against class feeling!

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LEARN TELEGRAPHY day or evening; your first job will pay \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week.

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201 First Street, Milwaukee.

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UNDERWEAR,</p